A NEW AND REMARKABLE FIG MIDGE

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The remarkable form described below differs from all other gall midges known to us by the forty-one antennal segments in at least one sex, presumably in both, and in addition possesses structural peculiarities which necessitate the erection of a new genus.

Ficiomyia n. g.

The genus runs in our Key to the Chilian Scheueria Kieff, from which it is easily separated by the much greater number of antennal segments, the occurrence of distinct stems on the flagellate antennal segments of both sexes, the absence of marked reticulations in the circumfila and the claws being distinctly longer than the pulvilli. The male genitalia present striking peculiarities, evidenced in part by the subapical insertion of the terminal clasp segment.

Type F. perarticulata n. sp.

Ficiomyia perarticulata n. sp.

The insects were reared from the fruits of *Ficus aurea* by G. F. Moznette of the Federal Bureau of Entomology, stationed at Miami, Fla., and forwarded under date of February 9, 1922. Unfortunately, these specimens were somewhat broken in transit and as a consequence, the descriptions given below are not complete in certain details. The larger reddish females were much more abundant in the sending than the few smaller, yellowish males.

Male:—Length 2 mm. Antennae probably one-fourth longer than the body, sparsely haired, light fuscous yellowish, probably forty-one segments, the fifth with a stem about three-fourths the length of the sub-cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length almost twice its diameter, basally a sparse whorl of moderately stout setae, sub-apically a somewhat thicker whorl of long, bent setae; low circumfila occur at the basal third and apically; terminal segments missing; palpi probably uniarticulate; mesonotum fuscous yellowish; scutellum and postscutellum yellowish; abdomen fuscous yellowish; wings hyaline, rather thickly clothed with fuscous scales; sub-costa uniting with the margin at the basal third, the nearly straight third vein at the apex of the wing, the fifth at the basal fourth, its branch at the basal third; halteres pale yellowish; coxae fuscous yellowish; legs mostly dark straw; the distal tarsal segments pale straw; claws long, rather stout, unidentate; the pulvilli about one-half the length of the claws (Unguial characters probably true of all

legs and for both sexes); genitalia, basal clasp segment moderately long, stout, with a spud shaped apical process having a length nearly equal the diameter of the segment; terminal segment sub-apical, moderately stout, slightly curved and with a stout, chitinous spur apically; dorsal plate long, broad, very deeply and triangularly divided, the lobes broadly triangular and thickly clothed apically with long, stout setae; ventral plate long, very deeply and roundly emarginate, the slender, subacute lobes with a length fully six times their width; harpes moderately long, broad, deeply and triangularly emarginate; the lobes broad, and broadly rounded apically; style long, broad, broadly rounded apically.

Female:—Length 2.5 mm. Antennae probably shorter than the body, sparsely haired, fuscous yellowish, forty-one segments, the fifth with a stem one-third the length of the sub-cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length one-fourth greater than its diameter, basally a thick whorl of long, stout setae extending to the tip of the segment; low circumfila at the basal third and apically; terminal segment slightly produced, roundly cuboidal and with a length nearly one-half greater than its diameter. Palpi: uniarticulate, the one segment having a length nearly twice its diameter and bearing apically a sparse group of rather long, stout setae; mesonotum dark brown; sub-median lines yellowish; scutellum dark brown; postscutellum yellowish brown; abdomen dark reddish brown; halteres pale yellowish; coxae reddish brown; femora a variable fuscous; tibiae and tarsi dark straw; the ovipositor about one-fourth the length of the abdomen, fuscous yellowish; terminal lobes with a length about three times the width, broadly rounded apically and with a few sparse setae. Other characters probably as in the male.

Type Cecid. A 3228, N. Y. State Museum.

ANOTHER CAMPHOR THRIPS

J. R. WATSON

Karynia gen. Nov. *(Phloeothripidae, Cryptothripinae).*

Head longer than broad and longer than the prothorax. Wings comparatively weak and short; membrane slightly narrowed in the middle. Tibiae without teeth; tarsi of ♀ armed with a large curved tooth; fore femora thickened in both sexes, without teeth near the apex. Antennae 8-segmented, segments 6 and 7 not united. Ocelli present, widely separated. Labrum sharp-pointed and extending beyond the remainder of the broadly-rounded mouth cone. Bristles of the last abdominal segment long and slender, extending beyond the tube, at least in the ♀. Intermediate antennal, segments little longer than the others. Cheek roughned but without bristles. The new genus differs from *Megalomerothrips* (Watson) in that the intermediate antennal segments are not elongated and the male lacks the long tarsal tooth.